

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XLII.....NO. 99

## AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—THE PRINCE OF PEACE.  
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—THE PRINCE OF PEACE.  
BOOTH'S THEATRE—THE PRINCE OF PEACE.  
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—UNION SQUARE THEATRE.  
KIRK'S GARDEN—ANTONY AND CLAUDIA.  
EAGLE THEATRE—CROWD OF THOMAS.  
ACADEMY OF DESIGN—PAINTING.  
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—THE PRINCE OF PEACE.  
BROADWAY THEATRE—THE PRINCE OF PEACE.  
BOWERY THEATRE—THE PRINCE OF PEACE.  
PARK THEATRE—THE PRINCE OF PEACE.  
WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE PRINCE OF PEACE.  
OLYMPIC THEATRE—THE PRINCE OF PEACE.  
BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE—THE PRINCE OF PEACE.  
GERMANIA THEATRE—THE PRINCE OF PEACE.  
THEATRE COMIQUE—THE PRINCE OF PEACE.  
HILLER'S THEATRE—THE PRINCE OF PEACE.  
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—THE PRINCE OF PEACE.  
NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM—THE PRINCE OF PEACE.  
TIVOLI THEATRE—THE PRINCE OF PEACE.  
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.  
EGYPTIAN HALL—THE PRINCE OF PEACE.  
NEW YORK AQUARIUM.  
PARISIAN VAUDEVILLE—THE PRINCE OF PEACE.  
GILMORE'S GARDEN—THE PRINCE OF PEACE.  
COLUMBIA OPERA HOUSE—THE PRINCE OF PEACE.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1877.

## NOTICE TO COUNTRY DEALERS.

The Adams Express Company run a special newspaper train over the Pennsylvania Railroad and its connections, leaving Jersey City at a quarter past four A. M. daily and Sunday, carrying the regular edition of the Herald as far West as Harrisburg and South to Washington, reaching Philadelphia at a quarter past six A. M. and Washington at one P. M.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather in New York to-day will be warmer and cloudy and threatening in the early morning, followed by rain and increasing winds from the southeast attending a heavy storm.

BOOKS AND PICTURES fill a great deal of our space to-day, and they richly deserve it.

LADIES MAY TAKE EXCEPTION to the views of our correspondent who signs himself "Common Sense."

THE MOST IMPORTANT ARGUMENT against dirty streets is offered by "A Desperate Father" to-day through our "Complaint Book."

NEW SPRING TOILETS appeared a Sunday behind time, but a pleasure deferred is always a pleasure gained, and all the ladies yesterday seemed to realize this fact.

THE LETTERS WRITTEN BY POCOCK, Stanley's only white companion on his African tour of exploration, will be found in some ways as interesting as those of the leader of the expedition. Like Stanley himself Pocock writes only what he means.

THAT NOBLE OLD CHRISTIAN, DR. MUEHLER, who wrote the hymn beginning "I would not live away" and then outlived all his associates, has at last gone to his reward. An extended sketch of his career will be found in another column.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS have for some years been exercised to the full extent demanded by the strong-minded by a woman in Pennsylvania, but her history, published at length to-day, will not tempt any enthusiastic girl to don male attire and live a manly life.

"GO TO FLORIDA" is a fashionable bit of advice at present, but no one who reads "Groping in the Swamp" in our paper to-day will seek that portion of the Alligator State in which the HERALD explores have been operating. The recital reads more like a chapter from a book upon African wanderings than a record of experience in a State within three days of New York.

EVEN PREACHERS SEEM TO BE GLAD, in a quiet way, that Lent is over. On Sunday of last week, and on several preceding Sundays, metropolitan sermons were upon much the same key, though with the key itself no possible fault could be found. Yesterday, however, there was a marked diversity among pulpits, the range being the infinite space between Calvary and Wall street. There were sermons upon the eternal life, the many perfection of Jesus, faith and transubstantiation, the difference between technical morality and Christian righteousness, the resurrection, the morality and immorality of trade, the nature of the peace bestowed by Christ, the rehabilitating of a desolate soul, and the pillars of faith, the last named discourse having for its apparent object the showing that all pillars are uncertain, and that Christianity has not done for humanity those things which all other systems of philosophy have succeeded in leaving undone.

THE WEATHER.—The great storm announced in the HERALD as coming from the southwest is now central in the Ohio Valley region, north of the Tennessee line. The area of the depression at present embraces all the territory southward of the lakes and between the Indian Territory and the Alleghany Mountains, and that portion of the Atlantic coast south of Cape Hatteras. The storm has all the characteristics of a genuine cyclone and the pressure at its centre is unusually low. Very heavy rains have fallen over the regions affected during the past sixteen hours. The fall at Indianapolis has been 1.23 and at Nashville 1.13 inches; at Augusta during the morning 1.52 inches, and at other points in the South from one to one-half an inch. The winds around the storm centre are very heavy and prevail from Galveston to the lakes, along the Atlantic coast and through the Mississippi Valley. The pressure is highest in Manitoba and Lower Canada, where the weather is clear and cool. Rains have also fallen in Nova Scotia attending the slow eastward movement of the depression of Wednesday last. The Cumberland and Tennessee rivers have risen rapidly during twenty-four hours. The Lower Mississippi and Ohio will rise rapidly as the storm advances through the Ohio Valley. Dangerous winds may be expected along the Atlantic and lake coasts during the next two days. The weather in New York to-day will be warmer and cloudy and threatening in the early morning, followed by rain and increasing winds from the southeast attending a heavy storm.

## St. Benjamin to the Laodiceans.

The piquant interview with General Butler which we printed yesterday is infinitely more diverting than the one we procured from Wendell Phillips a few days before. In assailing the policy of the President Mr. Phillips exhibits nothing but biting acrimony, but General Butler laughs in his sleeve at the comicality of his odd criticisms, and finds it hard to restrain himself from laughing outright. He is as human and genial in his scoffing foolery as Goethe represented Satan to be in that singular prologue to the "Faust." The President's new critic is too grotesque and whimsical to be very much in earnest, and but for his piousunction in quoting and applying Scripture and his wish to deliver a rousing sermon in Parson Newman's pulpit there would seem more of the wag than the saint in his homily to the Laodiceans—meaning the President and his Cabinet. St. Benjamin tells these Laodiceans that they are neither cold nor hot; that he wishes they were either the one or the other; that he is inclined to spew them out for the simple reason that they are lukewarm. Does General Butler mean to imply that Mr. Hayes would please him better by taking the extreme Southern ground on which he himself stood in the famous Charleston Convention? It cannot be said of St. Benjamin, as of too many preachers, that his doctrine is at variance with his practice. When he is not on the extreme right he is always on the extreme left, moderation being a thing which he always spews out of his mouth.

But in this instance he shows a nearer approach to temperance than we have ever observed in him before. He quotes and thereby recognizes as of canonical authority the prophecy about the lion lying down with the lamb and a little child leading them—a state of things to which his cold-hot-dictum has but a remote application. Even his quoting the reproof to the Laodiceans against President Hayes may have been more kindly meant than appears on the surface. In the sermon he offers to preach in Parson Newman's pulpit he will doubtless give the whole context of the passage, from which it will appear that the church at Laodicea was not beyond the pale of mercy. "As many as I love," the message went on to say, "I rebuke and chasten." And in the next verse the attitude of General Butler toward the angel of the church of Laodicea—meaning President Hayes—is very truly expressed:—"Behold, I stand at the door and knock; if any man hear my voice, and open the door, I will come in to him, and will sup with him, and he with me." This was the actual offer made to the Laodiceans, but General Butler thought it more modest to hint the suggestion than to quote the whole passage, while he is as yet uncertain whether Parson Newman will accord him the pulpit he solicits. In the part he quoted we are sorry he did not use the Catholic version, which better accords with the subsequent context. It is not "I will spew thee," &c., but "I will begin to vomit thee," &c.—a rendering which is consistent with the profession of love and the proffer to come in and sup with the Laodiceans, if anybody will regard his knock and open the door. This dexterous hint to our political Laodiceans may be worth considering. Wendell Phillips did not compliment them with fulfilling the prophecy of the lion lying down with the lamb; Wendell Phillips did not offer to come in and sup with them; but the more mellow and genial Butler "stands at the door and knocks."

He is pretty sure to force recognition in some way. All the other experienced party chiefs having disappeared from the House, except Garfield, Butler intends to be the republican leader in that body. Garfield's only advantage lies in his confidential relations with the President as being a citizen of the same State; but if he assumes to be the spokesman of the administration and puts on airs of leadership Butler will clip his wings. Butler feels that the position belongs to him by the conjoint titles of experience, ability, readiness of resource and retort, and power to gall and annoy the democratic leaders. If he is not permitted to lead the party he will lead the dissatisfied wing of it and apply his whip of scorpions to Garfield himself instead of the democratic leaders on the floor. Behold, he stands at the door and knocks; if the Laodiceans open to him he will gladly come in and sup. But unless the administration recognizes the value of his services as a supporter he will be a thorn in its side and smoke in the eyes of Garfield, its confidant. General Butler is not intractable, and it is for President Hayes to decide whether his support and friendship will not be better than his opposition. So able and irrepressible a man is sure to make a figure. He has heretofore rather hung on the skirts of his party than enjoyed its confidence, and has therefore been able to assert himself only by fighting as a free lance. This may be one reason why he has been so erratic and sensational. Nothing is so steady as a position of responsibility, and even General Butler, no longer fighting on his own hook, would probably cease to cut strange personal antics. In the new House he will be very helpful to the administration or very troublesome, according as it treats him. We do not advise, but it may be allowable to suggest. It would be a pity to give the republican malcontents so vigorous a leader if he can be soothed and won by a little personal conciliation. President Lincoln would have made a mistake had he repelled Butler's services in the war, and it is for President Hayes to decide whether his co-operation may not be valuable in peace.

The stiff, resolute attitude assumed by Packer in Louisiana "will not amount to a row of pins" unless his cause should be taken up and defended by influential republicans in Congress at the approaching extra session. His resolute attitude has stiffened Chamberlain, and both are acting on the hope, perhaps on assurances, of influential Northern support. If they fail to get this they are mere chips floating on the waves. If their cause finds no advocates in Congress at the extra session it is lost. In the Senate the President will have no lack of able republican champions. He can hold his own

there even if Blaine should make a blazing demonstration against him. But in the House the republican side is weak. Butler is the ablest republican member. His skill in playing on party prejudices would make him an overmatch for Garfield and might enable him to array a majority of the republican members against the policy of the President. Butler is no fanatic, but a shrewd politician; ambitious and self-seeking; to be sure, but amenable to reason if it approaches in the garb of kindness. As we have already said, we do not presume to advise; it is for the President himself to decide whether it is not expedient to forestall a great hubbub and commotion in his own party by a little soothing deference to so unquiet a spirit as General Butler. In the Presidential canvass Butler waived his infatuation heresy, out of respect for Hayes; and if the President does not snub him as a republican leader in the House, he may find his services invaluable. There is nothing vindictive in his nature; he quickly got over his quarrel with Grant; he is a staunch friend as well as a bitter enemy; he courts popularity and loves recognition, and a little politic deference to his personal claims might deprive the republican malcontents in the House of a formidable leader.

## Enemies of Rapid Transit.

The "arguments" of the horse car railroad companies have been convincing enough to defeat rapid transit in New York, or at least to prevent the passage of a bill designed to effectually aid in its speedy completion. The city members of the Assembly who have put themselves on record as the enemies of the greatest blessing that could be bestowed on the people of the metropolis, will be remembered if they should ever offer themselves as candidates for another public trust. Rapid transit would release the laboring classes from their present comfortless, unhealthy lodgings in crowded tenement houses and give them cheap homes in the upper part of the island, where they would have pure air to breathe and where their children might grow up self-respecting and happy. Rapid transit would enable working men and women to get to their places of employment in ten minutes instead of being compelled to ride for an hour or an hour and a half each way in a close, comfortless street car, two-thirds of the time without a seat. Rapid transit would cause an immediate activity in the building business and thus give employment to thousands of idle men. Rapid transit would enable clerks and mechanics who are now driven to Brooklyn and New Jersey to live in New York, and the custom of an additional half million people would thus be added immediately to our retail stores. But rapid transit would take money out of the treasuries of the rich horse car lines, and a handful of selfish land owners believe, or affect to believe, that it might do some little injury to their particular property. So a majority of the Assembly, including some New York representatives, is induced to cut the throat of rapid transit and to do its best to deprive the city of the promised blessing.

Among the New York members who voted in the interest of the horse car railroad companies and against the interests of the people of New York were Messrs. Spinola, Cozzans, Strahan, Corsa and Langbein. Some of these names will be recognized as among those who have too often been found on the wrong side in former Legislatures, and probably their opposition to rapid transit might have been anticipated. The fault, after all, is with those by whom they were elected to the Assembly. Dr. Isaac Hayes also voted and worked against the bill which was designed to prevent factional delays in the construction of a rapid transit line. We regret to see a gentleman of the ability and reputation of Dr. Hayes, misled by his sympathy for an uptown clique of property owners into opposition to a great and desirable public measure. Of course those New York members who voted against the injunction bill affected to be at the same time friends of rapid transit. But this is a false and unworthy pretence. They are the enemies of rapid transit—the enemies of the suffering people of New York—and it is proper that our citizens should know their true characters.

## Municipal Reform.

We urge that a strong pressure of public sentiment upon the State Legislature be kept up until the Senate and Assembly shall have taken favorable action on the reforms advocated by Mr. Evans and others at the Steiny Hall meeting on Saturday evening. The constitutional amendment recommended by Governor Tilden's municipal commission meets with very little open or direct opposition. Even Mr. John Kelly expresses approval of its substance, and in the absence of any serious contest the Legislature should not hesitate to pass it. The responsibility of this Legislature in relation to it is very slight. This Legislature does not make a final decision of the question; it merely passes it on toward a further hearing. If the people should discover reasons for disapproving it they will elect a new Legislature next fall which will carry out their wishes. But even when the people shall have approved it this year, and the next Legislature shall have endorsed it, it will still remain within control of the voters. The final judgment of the people, ratifying or rejecting it, will not be pronounced until the autumn of 1878. Even if this Legislature should pass a hasty judgment there will be ample opportunities for revising it; but the amendment is so right and wise that we believe that the more it is considered the more strongly it will be approved. It is the plain duty of the Legislature to act upon it and let the discussion proceed.

Now, if the proposed amendment is sound the pending bills which are in accordance with it and anticipate its reforms ought to be passed. If the amendment is adopted the changes it will bring to this city will then be slight. If the amendment is rejected we shall still have the benefit of the reform. If, on trial, the changes are not found to work well, that will be a good reason for voting against the amendment. The passage of the bills which look in the same direction

as the amendment will materially enlighten the judgment of the people respecting its merits before they are called to vote upon it.

## Civil Service Reform.

While approving the efforts of Secretary Schurz to reorganize his department in accordance with sound ideas of an efficient civil service we trust that reform in that direction is not to be limited to the voluntary action of members of the administration. Unless something more solid and enduring is attempted the civil service reformers will build upon the sand, and when the winds blow and the floods come their edifice will be undermined and swept away. If this reform is of any value it should rest on the discretion or caprice of individual officers of the government. They hold their places by a frail tenure; they come and go; it frequently happens that there are several successive heads of the same department in the course of one administration, and so long as the civil service is left to be regulated by the mere views of transient heads of departments we can have no assurance that what one officer does his successor will not subvert. It is indispensable to put this important subject under the stable control of law and not leave it to the caprice of individual men. It so happens that Secretary Schurz has distinguished himself by zealous, persistent advocacy of a reform in our civil service, and he is bound in all consistency to practise what he has preached. But it is unfortunately true that a majority of our experienced public men do not share either his views or his zeal, and if, by the accidents of politics, he should go out of office next year or the year after there are many chances that his successor would be indifferent to his reforms. Neither in this matter nor in any important matter do we want a government of individual caprice, but a government of laws. Playing at civil service reform is merely writing in the water until we can regulate the appointment, qualifications and tenure of officers by strict and stable law. Congress might pass efficient laws, but it is not expedient to trust this matter even to the discretion of Congress. The laws passed by one Congress can be repealed by any other; and a democratic Congress which found all the offices filled by the republican appointees of preceding administrations would be strongly tempted to repeal laws which prevented their party from receiving what it would consider an equitable share of the offices. The only effective way to grapple with the evil is by amending the constitution, as President Hayes acknowledged in his inaugural address. The one term amendment which he recommended would remove the chief temptation to abuse the appointing power, and if this were accompanied by another amendment making minor civil officers irremovable except for dishonesty or inefficiency there would be no further trouble on this head.

As a provisional reform, until the constitution can be amended, we would gladly see a law passed by Congress forbidding, under severe penalties, the payment of money for election expenses by federal office-holders. It should be a penal offence, involving forfeiture of office, either to solicit such money or to pay it. Such contributions are in the nature of bribes paid by office-holders to retain their places, and it ought to be treated with as little mercy as any other kind of bribery practised in connection with elections or with the acquisition of office. Such a law, and one or two others that might be suggested, would do a great deal toward divorcing our civil service from active politics; but the only efficient remedy is to be found in an amendment to the constitution. On this great subject nibbling reforms are no real reform at all.

## A Brooklyn Romance.

If the fact of Miss Clara Taylor's marriage to Mr. William Wade had not been made a matter of newspaper talk we should hesitate to offer the young bride our congratulations in this public manner on the happy event. Mrs. Wade happens to be an heiress. She possesses the snug sum of one hundred thousand dollars in her own right, besides the wealth she is to inherit on the death of her mother. It is true that a husband had been picked out for Clara by her mother, and that Clara, in choosing the happy and fortunate Mr. William Wade, trusted to her own judgment and studied her own feelings without consulting her only living parent. She took the bridal bit into her teeth, as it were, and ran her own course. Everything indicates that she has not chosen badly. Mr. Wade is said not to be rich in the world's goods, but he is described as a young man of fine personal appearance, pleasing address and good character. What could the young Williamsburg heiress desire more? Besides, William Wade has proved himself a man of honor. Having made the girl his wife, and thus secured her property, he has voluntarily signed a stipulation so tying up all Clara's money that the happy couple can only draw the interest of it during their lifetime, while the principal is to remain sacred for their children. May their home be blessed with many of them!

## Who Kills New Yorkers?

The city of New York has every natural reason to be the healthiest city in the world. In the main it is a very narrow, elevated strip of land which receives benefit from every breeze that blows. Its sewage is removed by two great rivers and its streets are all broad enough to catch air and sunlight; and yet its average mortality is greater than that of almost any other city in the United States, and greater, too, than that of many an old European city of unhealthy reputation and unfortunate location. All explanations based upon the great number of ignorant, brutish people who herd together here, and among whom a large proportion of the mortality occurs, are unsatisfactory, for every city has its low classes. The cause of the trouble is to be found in the inaction of the Board of Health. Whatever this body has really done to lessen the rate of mortality—and we gladly admit that it has done something—the fact remains that the same Board is principally conspicuous for what it has not done. Of the competency of some of its members there can be no doubt; of their activity, however,

there is comparatively little to be said. In a special paper on another page is suggested some reasons why the success of the Board is not what it should be, and to this we would call special attention. The physical well being of a large city is of too much consequence to be dependent upon a quartet of which each member is too busy elsewhere to do the city proper service. Most people believe that the members of the Board of Health know what should be done to improve the physical condition of the citizens, but every one knows that it is not done. If the condition of the streets were a matter of private instead of public interest there would be incessant talk and effort on the part of men as intelligent as those who compose the Board of Health, but as matters are the protests of the Board are as infrequent and feeble as those of legislators against the tricks upon rapid transit. Nobody knows better than the medical members of the Board that sewers whose mouths are ever uncovered by the tide are unequalled as agencies for the dissemination through dwellings of the seeds of disease; yet, for anything that the Board says or does, the public might suppose that the circulation of poison germs was a special local blessing. People are allowed to build houses as impossible to ventilate as the interior of the Great Pyramid, and the Board allows these pest houses to be tenanted without a word of protest or warning. One of two conclusions is inevitable. We either need a Board composed of working sanitarians or we must be satisfied with a body whose ability is after the pattern of that of the Irish pilot who showed his knowledge by naming dangerous rocks after his ship had been wrecked upon them.

## Defeat of Canadian Protectionists.

The Canadian protectionists in the Dominion Parliament are making a desperate, but apparently hopeless, fight against the "Revenue Tariff" policy of the government. They have successively offered amendments increasing the proposed malt tax, favoring protection to agriculture, declaring for a protective duty on all manufactured goods, and pronouncing for a tax that would aid the industries of the colony instead of the tax on tea. As each item comes up it is met by some sort of amendment from the opposition, but on the vote the government steadily carries the day by a substantial majority. The motions of the protectionists are like the motions of a contortionist. They are twisted into all sorts of shapes and made to look as unnatural as possible, now rolled into a ball as if the backbone was composed of india rubber, and now with the chest bone arched like a camel's hump and the head buried out of sight. But throughout the performance the true form of the protectionist is recognized, and although on many of the minor details of the tariff the government forces are not in accord they are proof against the seductive ingenuity of the opposition tactics. It may, therefore, be regarded as certain that the low revenue tariff favored by the Mackenzie administration will succeed, and this may, perhaps, be regarded as a step in the direction of free trade.

An attempt has been made during the past week to embarrass the government while the tariff discussion was going on by a "labor demonstration" at the capital. The unemployed gathered at Ottawa in force, and it has been charged that there were among them more politicians than actual laborers. However, Mr. Mackenzie appears to have headed off the threatened danger by the bold policy of meeting and addressing the crowd. The opposition attack him for what they call this unprecedented course; but if he had acted otherwise they would have charged him with a lack of sympathy with the suffering people. His address was a shrewd stroke of policy and effectually defeated the plans of his enemies. It is not difficult to convince labor that protection can never be its friend. The protectionists desire prohibitory duties to enable them in their several interests to enrich themselves by high prices. As soon as they secure protection they grind down labor; for if the price of labor should be allowed to rise correspondingly with prices the object of the protectionist would be lost. The high tariff man is always the low wages man. This the people understand in Canada as well as elsewhere, and it is not remarkable that the Ottawa unemployed labor demonstration, although promoted by the protectionist opponents of the government, failed to yield them any comfort or advantage.

## Honors to Deserving Officials—Rewards to Deserving Discoverers.

Another of our "Complaint Book" correspondents suggests that the officials of the Street Cleaning Bureau should be honored by a grand serenade in view of their extraordinary efficiency in keeping the streets dirty. He proposes that the instruments employed shall be the old tin kettles picked out of the ash barrels and refuse that encumber the sidewalks and fill the gutters in front of private residences in New York. This is really an excellent idea, and we heartily endorse it and recommend its adoption without delay. The bursts of melody could be heightened by chimings of scavengers' hand bells and a grand illumination of Mulberry street, produced by all fruit cans and broken bottles filled with putrid fat and burning with rag wicks. What a fairy scene would result! Then we could have singing by a select choir of Baxter street artists who, coming from the sunny land of song and understanding all the selections suitable to the occasion, would wake the echoes in Police Headquarters with sweet strains that if telephoned to Offenbach would make him grow pale with envy. Just fancy how beautifully the solo "Nowhere to dump, naught to cremate," would sound with an accompaniment on the ash barrel organ. Our correspondent's idea is a magnificent one and should be carried out. We will, however, suggest another plan to keep up the enthusiasm of the people of New York with regard to this great bureau. Let the Mayor issue his proclamation offering a handsome reward to the party who first discovers where the money is dumped. If this is done nothing will exceed the wild delight of New Yorkers at the prospect of learning something about a mystery that

now painfully presses on the public mind. A statue in Central Park would not be too great an honor for the lucky discoverer.

## Kataonia.

There is an unappreciated genius in medical science who has discovered a new kind of insanity. Not the starchy Galileo himself, nor Columbus, nor Newton, nor any other man, has done more than this to lighten the darkness in which we live. Another kind of insanity is perhaps the greatest boon that an inventor, discoverer or patent agent could offer to a waiting world. It appears that this kind of insanity consists in the fact that a man has an overweening notion of his own importance. For a typical case of this malady we might perhaps cite that famous democratic doorkeeper who pronounced himself a "bigger man than Old Grant." John Kelly was a most flagrant instance when he proposed to fill all the offices in the city with excellent men chosen by himself. Tweed was another case, though he is nearly cured, if we may judge from the tone of his letter to Charles O'Connor. It is not quite certain but that Grant had a touch of this affliction when during eight years he labored under the delusion that he was President of the United States. Blaine was certainly touched in his wits in this way when he thought he had only to roar a little in the Senate to compel Hayes to apologize and appoint the Cabinet of Blaine. In fact, we find a great many cases, and may say that if a doctor had not told us this malady was new we should not have known it. It seems as if it were the oldest affliction man is subject to.

## PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Pickaxes are good for wars.  
Gentile trimming is now in vogue.  
Silver buttons are used on light woollen dresses.  
Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton is lecturing in Ohio.  
Ex-Mayor Wickham, of New York, is in California.  
Vulcan red and mandarin yellow are the two leading colors.  
Senator Timothy O. Howe, of Wisconsin, is at the Windsor.  
It is about time for Wendell Phillips to have another convulsion.  
Black cashmere wraps are neat and ladylike, though not dressy.  
Ladies who prefer light shoes wear side laced gaiters made of kid and serge.  
Egyptian cloth, with raised arabesques and palm leaves, is used for dolmans.  
Ex-Governor Walker, of Virginia, has sixty votes pledged to him for Speaker.  
Roses of Sharon, lapped as it strung on a thread, are used on all kinds of dresses.  
The increased use of the sewing machine is noticeable on the handsome Paris dresses.  
Adam Smith says that men are sympathetic when they imitate. This does not refer to forgers.  
Ole Bull's gray hair streams over his temples, not so much like a foaming cascade as a limp dish rag.  
Senator Patterson rubs his gray hair over his eyes and wonders why he gave himself away to Hampton.  
Philadelphia Bulletin:—"When Diana changed Acteon into a stag did she wish him to become more deer to her?"  
Sir Charles Desworth, of Yorkshire, England, arrived from Liverpool on the steamship City of Richmond, and is at the Clarendon.  
Detroit Free Press:—"Mrs. Southworth, the novelist, says she would have had three or four more initials before her name if her father hadn't been easily discouraged."  
Miss Susan B. Anthony is lecturing in Illinois and Wisconsin. She is making her way westward to Colorado, where she intends to take an active part in the woman suffrage canvass next summer.  
The young lady of twenty who sits in the street cars usually has a guide of forty in a woman who is not too young for foolishness nor too old for intrigue; and the result is that the younger woman is sweet and demure.  
What is ice cream without vanilla? What are Lyonsaise potatoes without parsley? What is a week's washing without clothespins? What is a ten dollar hat without a ten cent ribbon? What are the United States without a President?  
We are told by Mr. Coleman that Spinoza, when he was asked for relaxation, would not spiders to fight with one another or would throw flies into the spiders' webs, taking such delight in the spectacle of the combat that he sometimes laughed outright.  
We were shown yesterday a piece of stone quarried in North Carolina. It was gritty and hard, but it was so elastic that it bent like a piece of leather, and, pulled lengthwise, it "gave" like a suspender. In this respect it was very much like the conscience of a spring politician.  
Mr. C. Gairdner, head of the Union Bank of Scotland, has printed an "Inquiry into the Causes of Fluctuation in Trade," in which he traces present troubles mainly to wars, loans to insolvent and improvident States, the too rapid conversion of circulating into fixed capital and strikes.  
It is to be hoped that the Grand Army of the Republic will join in the observance of Decoration Day. The idea of the organization is loyalty, and the ex-Confederates will do more toward reconciliation by this step than the politicians can do in a year.  
A new device in the use of flowers has just come into use in Paris. It is the wearing of a small bunch of natural flowers on the rhos in place of the lace and ribbon rosettes of a few seasons ago. The favorites are primroses, yellow on one shoe, purple on the other, or mixed on both. Violets are much worn and daisies are just coming in.  
Evening Telegram:—"It is generally understood that Mr. W. D. Howells, the managing editor of the Atlantic Monthly, is to be charged d'affaires at Bern, Switzerland, which, in many respects, is one of the best diplomatic positions in all Europe. Mr. Howells has no claims to the position. One is that he is Mrs. Hayes' kinsman. The other is that he is Mr. Hayes' biographer."  
Milwaukee Times:—"We can teach youth virtue in no effective way but by inciting them to emulate the high and noble in their community. If the models are probably spurious we are conspirators against our own children and towards to boot if we rest until we know whether they are or not." The Times might have added that we sometimes praise a man to our children when we absolutely know he is a humbug and that we then wonder why the child is ruined.  
Sometimes one will see two girls of seven or eight years get into a street car. They belong to different families. One, who is a little girl, will awkwardly squirm and fidget along the seat and wonder at the signs and stare at the big ladies. The other, who is a little lady, will fix her skirts about her legs for fear some man may see them, and will pull her veil about her forehead and pay the exact fare and shake down the pennies in her chain pocketbook; and the little girl is sweeter than the pert little beauty.  
A gentleman went to a private lunatic asylum which he had previously visited, and seeing there a distinguished looking man sitting moodily alone, went up and said to him, "How do you do? I think I have seen you before. May I ask you your name?" "My name?" returned the man fiercely, "I am Alexander the Great!" "Why," said the visitor, who suddenly remembered having already had a discussion with the man, "the last time I was here you were St. Paul!" "Yes, of course," the man rejoined quickly, "but that was with the first wife."